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The MOHAWK TRAIL

Across the Deerfield at Charlemont

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The Meeting of the Waters—Where the Cold River merges into the Deerfield

The Mohawk Trail

Trodden out, in the dim past, by the feet of the First Americans—

Followed by the highway of the pioneer white man over the western barrier of Massachusetts—

Paralleled under the mountain by the greatest tunnel of its time—

And now, dedicated to modern transportation overland, to become the finest scenic route in New England, completing the northern trunk line across the state.

The Pageant

OF THE

Old Mohawk Trail

In Celebration of the building of

The New Mohawk Trail

Presented at North Adams on
the 17, 18, 19th and 20th of June
1914

Portraying events which have occurred along the Trail from the beginning of the seventeenth century to the present time.

Program contains episodes, Historical notes and a complete list of those participating in the Pageant on

Pages 16 to 64 of this book.

An Historic Highway

BY the middle of August, according to present engineers' estimates, there will be opened to traffic a new state highway in Massachusetts.

As soon thereafter as is feasible, a commanding figure, the heroic statue of a lone Indian, silhouetted against the sky three thousand feet above the sea level, visible for miles from the valleys far below, will dominate a wonderland new to the experience of those who, by thousands, have re-discovered New England, and return ever and again to seek fresh manifestations of a charm that is found nowhere else in America.

This statue, conceived to perpetuate in steadfast dignity the spirit of a vanished past, will not only be symbolical: it will possess a significance founded in a unique association of historic facts.

For this road is no ordinary road. A new highway, it is yet the oldest highway, possibly, through this section of the country. Obscured for generations, the knowledge of its origin confined largely to students of folklore, its part in the stirring scenes and important events of early American history recorded only in local commentaries, the very reason for its obscurity is destined to become its greatest fascination. That reason is the hitherto well-night inaccessible nature of the region through which it passes.

This region is, from the standpoint of the tourist, the undiscovered section of the world-famed Berkshire Hills, where they reveal to the initiated the true inwardness of their beauties, much as the white man first came upon them: where they reach their rugged heights, culminating in the mountains that form the western barrier of Massachusetts.

IT is this barrier that kept Berkshire a wilderness for 100 years subsequent to the settlement of Massachusetts Bay colony. It is this barrier that for over one hundred years longer made Berkshire geographically a part of New York state while it was politically a part of Massachusetts. And, long before the coming of the white man to America—how many years nobody knows—it was this barrier that separated two powerful divisions of the Indians inhabiting the country.

The coming together of these tribes, in war and later for purposes of peaceful alliance, eventually resulted in a well-defined trail over the barrier connecting the region of the Hudson Valley in New York with the valley of the Connecticut in Massachusetts. Taking its name from one of the strongest of the Five Nations of the Iriquois federation, it became known as the Mohawk Trail. It was over this trail, traversing portions of three states, that the pioneer English from the settlements along the Connecticut finally found their way into the Berkshire valleys, with their wonderful natural resources, and established their outposts, prepared to dispute their holdings with the French and the Indians and the Dutch, whose colonies had long been established to the west. And here in this corner where three states now come together, long the theater of a savage intertribal warfare, were enacted dramatic scenes interwoven with some of the most important events and personages of American history.

These events, together with the remarkable development that has followed in their course, combine to make the story of the Pageant of the Mohawk Trail, described in detail further on in this book. Portraying as it does the actual meetings of English, Dutch, French and Indians and the coming of the Quakers from Rhode Island, this

pageant is rich in its picturesque possibilities. But aside from this, it is said to be unique in two respects: its absolute fidelity to historic facts, without recourse to imaginative interpolations, and the large proportion of lineal descendents of first settlers who have been found to take part in its presentation.

BUT to return to these early settlers on both sides of the mountains, they found, like the Indians before them, a natural division of interests owing to the difficulties of communication. It was as natural for those on the western slope to turn their eyes to Albany as it was for those to the east to travel Bostonward. With very similar conditions to the south, it was not remarkable that Berkshire County should have become for all practical purposes divorced from the rest of Massachusetts, and affiliated with Southern Vermont and Eastern New York. So, from the early days, the problem of transportation has been the great problem in the development of Berkshire.

When the regular stage routes pushed their way westward, and the great traveling coaches began to ply on regular trips between the Connecticut settlements and those on the Hudson, the old Mohawk Trail was for many years re-established in importance. But when tracks of iron began to replace the old stage roads, Berkshire once more found itself isolated from the rest of the Commonwealth. The people to the south, having the easier problem, were first to re-open communication by the new way, their efforts resulting in the building of the Boston & Albany Railroad. But the hardy and determined men living in the valleys of the Deerfield and the Hoosac rivers, united by many ties of kinship, were not discouraged, and their persistence was rewarded by the greatest engineering feat of the time—the construction of the Hoosac Tunnel, which finally pierced the great barrier which had so long prevented free intercourse between them.

It is a noteworthy fact that the new railroad, or rather the combination of smaller roads that were finally united, followed very closely the old Indian trail, indicating that the Indian himself, by natural instinct, was a pretty good engineer.

WITH the growth of still another epoch in transportation methods, Berkshire once more found itself confronted with the old problem. And once again the people of the south end, with their greater natural advantage in the land formation, solved the problem with the splendid automobile road over Jacob's Ladder, built by special appropriation from the state treasury.

But even as before, the towns along the Hoosac and the Deerfield were not to be denied. In the face of difficulties that seemed well-nigh insurmountable, the project was mapped out, and every settlement from Greenfield west united to demand action. An initial appropriation of $100,000 was secured from the Massachusetts legislature, and late in 1912 the survey was made for an automobile highway over the Hoosac range that should not exceed seven percent grade at any point.

That road by the aid of later appropriations is now nearing completion. It will do in the north what Jacob's Ladder did at the south—make the connecting link in a trunk line of state highway across the commonwealth. With the splendid roads now running north and south through the entire range of the Berkshire Hills, these two trunk lines will complete a circuit around the state of Massachusetts.

But the Mohawk Trail will not stop in Berkshire. Already there is a tacit understanding that the new road is to be continued along the course of the old Indian pathway across the corner of Vermont and on into New York state, connecting with the beautiful Adirondack tours.

As a consequence the people of Vermont and New York state towns along the Trail have joined with those of Massa-

chusetts in suitably commemorating the final stage in its development.

The Mohawk Trail Pageant, held at North Adams not merely because it is the only city on the trail, but because its site was the meeting point of all the various elements contributing to the history of the Trail itself, is not only a celebration of the event commemorated, but it is a means to a more permanent end. As already indicated, the proceeds of the pageant will be the nucleus of a fund with which it is proposed to erect on the highest eminence of Hoosac Mountain a lasting monument, in the form of a great Indian statue, which shall stand as a landmark for generations to come. It is proposed to enlist in this work the services of one of the eminent sculptors of the country, that the result may be recognized afar, not only as a striking monument, but as a work of art that shall be unique.

The new road itself will be, when opened for passage this year, of gravel construction. This, however, will be temporary. As rapidly as practicable, it will be macadamized for its entire length.

NO one who has not actually followed the course of the survey can appreciate the magnitude of the undertaking, or the beauty and variety of scenery it reveals. At Greenfield standing in the beautiful Deerfield valley at the crossroads of the main thoroughfares leading north and south and east and west we find the eastern terminus of the Mohawk Trail. It is an attractive town with quiet shaded streets giving a touch of the New England of the past and yet responsive to the spirit of modern New England as evidenced in its thriving industries and social activities. Nearby in the mother town is Old Deerfield the typical New England village with its stirring history of brave pioneers and of Indian sack and pillage. Interwoven with this history are traditions of courage, devotion to duty and sturdy purpose which give its old streets and houses a

charm never to be forgotten. Leaving these interesting places the road to the west climbs the Shelburne hills now made smooth to the present day traveler and descends into the village of Shelburne Falls. Here were the old fishing grounds of the Pocumtuck Indians. On the spot where the Red Men stood to spear the leaping salmon modern man has harnessed the rushing waters and Shelburne is the home of one of the greatest electrical developments of New England.

From here on, the road follows the winding river, now peaceful, now broken by rapids, until the valley widens and gives the village of Charlemont its picturesque setting. We pass by the old buttonwood tree under which stood the home of Moses Rice, the pioneer of the Deerfield valley and find it hard to realize when we see the signs of beauty, industry and thrift which characterize Charlemont, that this home once stood on the extreme western frontier of Massachusetts Bay Colony and that there was not another structure between it and Fort Massachusetts in the Hoosac Valley.

Leaving Charlemont, the road crosses a solid, graceful bridge of four low spans, and, gradually running into narrower confines, at the point where the waters of the turbulent little Cold River meet those of the Deerfield, begins its gentle rise. Soon we find ourselves in a deep ravine, with the sweep of the broad road ahead, the river at our feet and precipitous mountain sides at either hand. Steadily mounting higher, in a generous curve, the road becomes a wide shelf chiselled out of the solid rock. The river drops far below us. The steep mountain peaks tower above. And for miles we travel this way, always on an easy grade, with a big smooth road ahead, through the Virgin Forest.

Then at last we emerge from the shadows and come out into the sunlight of a broad plateau. Along the very edge of the mountain top we run, to one side, spread out before us a wonderful prospect of range upon range, until the vision is lost in the delicate mists of the White Mountains of New Hampshire, while to the other there rises against

THROUGH THE WILDERNESS ALONG COLD RIVER

A Stretch of the Completed Road

the sky the white spire of an old church, standing all alone on this mountain top, a relic of the past, but still the weekly meeting place for those who cling to the heights and work the farms in the elevated valley. For we find, as we swing off to the left across this plateau, that it is in very truth a valley on top of a mountain, and a wonderfully beautiful valley. As we drop down into it, we lose entirely the sense of height, and can hardly realize that hundreds of feet below electric trains are thundering through the bowels of the earth.

And we bowl along pleasantly, dipping through groves of little spruce and rising on breezy slopes until suddenly, without warning, there bursts upon us a view that we will not soon forget. We are on the very summit of Hoosac. Straight away the mountain drops before us. The checkered fields of fertile bottom land, intersected by little white ribbons of roads, with here and there a toy house and the glint of river and pond, stretch out to north, south and west. In the very center of the picture nestles the city of North Adams, its roofs and spires and tall chimneys reddening in the sunset glow. And in the back-ground, outlined against a glorious sky, if indeed, it be our good fortune to arrive as the sun is sinking, rise the mountains again, dominated by Old Greylock, the highest peak in Massachusetts, and said by geologists to be one of the oldest points of land in the world.

And if we have made a late start, and reach this place after nightfall on a moonlight night the effect is magical, with the bright stars above reflected, by the twinkling lights below, and the silvery haze over all, suggesting rather than revealing the soft contours of the hills.

The descent into the city, where all the conveniences of civilization await us, is by three long inclines hewn out of the mountainside, disclosing at each turn new vistas of fresh beauty.

It is truly a wonderful road through a wonderful region. It is pronounced by the few who have seen it the finest scenic route in New England. But comparisons aside, it

will be a revelation to the throng of tourists who annually make New England their Mecca. The truly ideal tour of the future will include not only the Connecticut valley and the Berkshire Hills, but, from end to end, the Mohawk Trail.

THE location of North Adams at the head of the valley leading south through all the famed Berkshire country and of another leading west into New York made it a strategic point. And so it was a most natural thing after North Adams' persistency had helped so signally to accomplish the building of the Hoosac Tunnel and the mountain village had grown into a thriving city that it should adopt for the motto in its city seal "We hold the Western Gateway." The full significance of this breaks upon us when we follow the old trail out of North Adams and towards Williamstown and passing the site of Fort Massachusetts try to realize that this now peaceful meadow was once the scene of fierce strife and that intrepid French, sturdy and persistent English and stolid patient Dutchmen all vied for its possession. It was the meeting point for the three nations which had the greatest part in the colonization of America.

To the south of North Adams in the Berkshire valley and dominated in the west by the lofty Greylock range is the mother town of Adams. Much of the early history of Northern Berkshire belongs to this section, as the earliest settlements in the plantation of East Hoosick comprising the combined territory now known as Adams and North Adams were there made. Today some fourteen thousand people live at the foot of Greylock and the town of Adams is one of the most busy, attractive and progressive communities in the Commonwealth.

To the west we pass through Williamstown, named after Col. Ephraim Williams the founder of Williams College and famed for its beauty of streets and surrounding mountains. As we look about us we cannot wonder that

the Williams College boys always sing the college song "The Mountains" with quickened pulse and that the eyes of the Williams graduate moistens as he hears the old strain and recalls the scenes of the vanished past. We continue west and soon cross the state line into Vermont and enter Pownal one of the old towns of the state. Here are rugged mountains, smiling meadows, a touch of industry in a large mill at North Pownal, and a general feeling of peace and agricultural prosperity. Still following the trail west we reach the New York line and are soon traversing the rich lands settled by the Dutch who owed allegiance to Van Rensselaer, the Patroon of Rensselaerwick who, with Dutch persistency was always urging his followers to press on to the east and gain a foothold in the territory of Massachusetts. Always an agricultural town we find the needs of such a community expressed at Hoosick Falls by the large establishment, making agricultural implements whose field has broadened and now covers the world. But there is not time to tell all about the old Mohawk Trail. It continues on over historic ground crossing the Walloomsac at a point where could have been heard the roar of Stark's guns as he drove the British from their intrenchments on its banks on that hot August day in 1777, and so broke the force of Burgoyne's invasion. Down through Schaghticoke it goes, near the reputed home of the original Knickerbocker, made famous by Washington Irving, until from a high point there bursts upon us a glorious view of the Hudson and we realize we have reached the western end of the trail.

COULD we catch the pictures of all those who have traversed or crossed the Old Trail, what a panorama it would make. Indians on errands of peace or war from time immemorial. Surveyors and land speculators with covetous eyes in the rich Berkshire and Hoosac Valley river lands. Committees of the General Court to lay out new townships.

Dutchmen from Rensselaerwick to lay hold

of forbidden territory. Lieutenant Catlin to build Fort Massachusetts, Sergt. John Hawks and Chaplain Norton to defend it. Capt. Ephraim Williams to see that his men in the Fort were faithful to their trust and by such visits to be moved to become the founder of one of the noblest of our educational institutions, Williams College.

Settlers from eastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island seeking homes in the wilderness. Quakers from the east bringing their peculiar faith and practices with them and leaving a lasting imprint for good upon the section. Benedict Arnold, then the ideal American patriot, riding in hot haste to gather men and strike a blow at Ticonderoga at the very beginning of the Revolution.

Couriers from General Stark at Bennington telling that the Hessians were approaching. A wild torrent of Berkshire yeomanry passing over the trail to fight a historic battle in their shirt sleeves and charge intrenchments defended by cannon with only shot guns in their hands. A few days later a long line of dejected Red Coats guarded by these same farmers in shirt sleeves and on their way to captivity in Eastern Massachusetts. Then in more settled times wagons laden with farm produce, and lime and iron ore and lumber and other crude products of the hills and valleys and then later other wagons bringing in bales of cotton and fleeces of wool to be turned into cloth by the little mills on the swift flowing streams of the Trail. And still later the stage coaches bringing students to the College and Nathaniel Hawthorne, the master of American Romance to dwell for a time among the hills and tell of beauties before unnoted. And then an army of miners with picks and shovels who pierced the mountain and made an iron trail under the hills over which flows the commerce from states never dreamed of when Ephraim Williams first crossed the Hoosacs.

And so we must leave to the future the trail of today with its valleys and high mountains, its enterprising towns and its growing villages, its busy mills and quiet farms and above all its prosperous and contented people, the heirs of the blessings which have come over the old Mohawk Trail.

OFFICIAL PROGRAM

AND

BOOK OF WORDS

OF

The Pageant of

THE MOHAWK TRAIL

Presented by the Citizens of North Adams assisted by people from the towns along the Trail

AT

HOOSAC VALLEY PARK

NORTH ADAMS, MASSACHUSETTS

Wednesday	Evening,	June 17 at 8 o'clock
Thursday	Afternoon,	June 18 at 3 o'clock
Friday	Evening,	June 19 at 8 o'clock
Saturday	Afternoon,	June 20 at 3 o'clock

Pageant arranged and directed by
MARGARET MACLAREN EAGER

Foreword

This pageant attempts to present in the space of two hours and a half a few of the most interesting episodes in the history of the Old Mohawk Trail which in its wanderings passes through three states, crosses the Hoosac Mountain and follows the Deerfield River to the picturesque old village of Deerfield.

As the number of episodes is necessarily limited, only such as are considered turning points in the history of the towns along the trail have been chosen.

In most cases the event itself is so presented as to show its culmination rather than the causes which led up to it. To do this it has seemed necessary to portray events which actually occurred in the spaces of two or three weeks as having happened in one day. This has for its excuse dramatic effect as well as the compression which it brings about.

It is fitting that this Pageant should be given within the limits of the City of North Adams; as the Old Mohawk Trail actually passed through what is now its Main Street; and no more beautiful background could have been chosen for such a presentation than Valley Park with its towering hills, the glint of water through the trees and the gentle slope over which the first Indian passes on his way to reach the higher mountains beyond.

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CLINTON Q. RICHMOND
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WILLIAM E. LONERGAN

Historical Censor

CLINTON Q. RICHMOND

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Mr. J. W. Thurber

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Mr. A. L. Avery
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W. A Whitaker

The First Car over the Trail—Hewing the Road through Solid Rock

Along the Eastern Mountain Crest

The Pageant of The Mohawk Trail

PROGRAM

Introduction

Scene I. Greylock—Guardian of the the Great Lake* The Waters Recede.

When each great cycle of geologic years
Rounds to its end, new forms appear.
Thus when the glacial age has passed
And ice-bound streams were loosed,
And here and there the earth began to appear,
A mighty dome arose in Waters Vast,
"Recede ye waters from that great dome!
Sink down ye valleys and let that mighty dome
Rise to its place supreme!"
Back and still back the waters rolled—
Down and still farther down the valleys sank;
Higher and still higher the mountain dome arose
And when the morning of that new age did break
About the mountain's mighty dome
Were locks of misty gray overthrown.

M. R. C.

Trumpets sound forth the Motif of the Mountains; and the Spirit of Greylock comes into view. He pauses in the center of the green as the Spirit of the Waters appears from the River's edge and the ensemble of waves surround her. The waves draw near to the Spirit of Greylock and retire; then come nearer until they surround him, when they retire again and finally recede led by the Spirit of the Waters—while Greylock rises higher and higher until he stands on the top of the slope at the back of the Pageant Green looks back for a moment and disappears.

*Geologists tell us that ten thousand years ago the site of North Adams and Adams was occupied by a great lake extending west through Williamstown and north to Stamford, Vermont; the shores of this lake are easily discernible on the sides of the valley. They also tell us that Greylock is one of the oldest mountains in the world. On its summit and in many other places are clearly defined glacier scratchings.

Characters

The Spirit of Greylock	Mr. W. B. Plunkett
The Spirit of the Waters	Miss Elsie Miller

The Spirit of the Waves

The Misses

Elizabeth McGowan	Lynn Braman	Annie Pike
Susie Pratt	Gladys Francis	Ruth Fuller
Isabel Costine	Maude Kinder	Adelaide Hammond
Margaret Buzzell	Marion Gray	Marion Briggs
Margaret Sherman	Judith Potter	Mary Franchere
Alice Franchere	Ruth Franchere	Isabel Chase
Elizabeth Dyson	Margaret Deans	Jean Deans
Minnie Eaton	Christine Richie	Geraldine Hemenway
Gertrude Robinson	Doris Gallup	Mora Haskins
Nellie Eager	Alice Makant	Helen Rice
Mabel Dean	Margaret Wehinger	Mildred Crews
Mirabel Burch	Grace Jerome	Marion McGrath
Ida M. Boehm	Mary E. Betti	Gladys R. Brown
Anna Therese Burns	Stella Burkavitz	Katherine Carley
Edith A. Cromack	Agnes L. Cunningham	Jeanie N. Dean
Helen Muriel Cashmore	Dorothy H. Cleveland	Lucy Frances Corcoran
Marie A. DeMouge	Emma E. Dewey	Alice L. Ducharme
Sarah C. Harris	H. Theresa Hayden	Mae Alma Hogan
Helen H. Heywood	Anna C. Hennessey	Marietta Howard
Martha Jaffe	Helen E. Mallery	Abigail C. Manning
Lauretta F. Martin	Helen M. Moore	Mildred I. Pease
Elena M. Pozzi	Esther Pearl Salkin	Elizabeth Simmons
Marion H. Sisson	Catherine Slaiger	Sadie Rose Spitzer
Ruth Elizabeth Stein	Nina Sturtevant	Clara M. Tanner
Evelyn S. Teasdale	Myrtle G. Temple	Nellie C. White
Edith Turner	Lucy Pollard	Mary Pozzi
Jane Bond	Margaret Boyd	Ruth Hall
Katherine Hall	Alice Mott	Merle McVeigh
B. Gelineas	Effie Deans	Lilly Deans
Bessie Deans	Zaida White	Frances Lyons
Nellie Eagar	Ethel Griggs	Emma Hayden
Anna May Uncles	Marion Grey	Annie Siddon
Florence Siddon	Louise Bancroft	Mildred Crews
Gertrude Pratt	Mildred McDonald	Marion Chase
Ruth Hamblen		Elsie Miller

Scene II. The Spirit of the Pines,—the First Indian on Trail

Historical Note

The mountainside and the valleys where North Adams and Adams are now located were at one time nearly covered with tall pine trees and the Pine Tree Spirit is the leading motif of the Pageant. She stands for courage and for all that uplifts and cheers, pointing ever upward she turns the thought of the pioneers from that which would seem to appall and discourage them to a better, higher hope.

The Tree Sprites enter, following the Spirit of the Pines. They stand in groups on the slope of the Hill as the Spirit of the Pines approaches the water's edge.

Episode IA

An Indian call is heard in the distance and a canoe, propelled by a tall Indian approaches from the shore. As he paddles, he sings the Chant of the Sunrise. He makes a landing and looks about as though wondering which way to go. The Spirit of the Pines approaches him and points toward the slope, which he ascends, and the Tree Sprites mark the trail for him. As the Indian disappears, the Tree Sprites go over the hill, followed by the Spirit of the Pines.

Characters

The Spirit of the Pines	Miss Elsa M. Eager
The First Indian	Mr. Theodore Plunkett

Pine Tree Sprites

The Misses

Mary Curran	Mabel Curran	Isabelle Lonergan
Jane Donica	Delia Boland	Helen Tyrrel
Mary Plunkett	May Malloy	Gertrude Ryan
Margaret Ryan	Helen Doherty	Margaret Doherty
Mary Connors	Elizabeth Mulcare	Catherine Mulcare
Anna Lally	Marion Meerworth	Grace Henchey
Mary Fallon	Margaret Fallon	Frances McSheen
Mabel Secor	Mildred Fox	Ruby Whelpley
Louise Cummings	Katherine Hamer	Anna Malloy

Episode I B

Scene 1. A Mohawk Prince, Sahada, with Indians bearing gifts pass over the Trail to verify the treaty with the Pocumtucks.

Scene 2. Return of Indians bearing news of the murder SAHADHA.

Historical Note

The Pocumtuck Indians in the Deerfie'd Valley who had for many years been on friendly terms with the Mohawk Indians of New York had in 1663 broken this friendship and allied themselves with the Mohicans and Wappingers of the Hudson River. These three tribes invaded the country of the Mohawks with such success as to weaken and humble that tribe.

"The Dutch at Albany to whom the Mohawks had been a bulwark against the French in Canada at once took measures to end this war against their allies" and a treaty of peace was arranged.

Sahada, a Mohawk Prince was sent with Indians bearing gifts over the Hoosac Mountain to verify this treaty. The Pocumtucks however, in their a rogance not only refused to ratify the treaty but basely murdered the ambassador Sahada. This so incensed the Mohawks that they mustered a powerful force and marched over the Hoosac Mountain to avenge the murder of Prince Sahada. So thoroughly was the work of the Mohawks done that in one fatal day the chieftins and warr'ors of the Pocumtuck were laid in the du.t.

INDIANS — Members of the North Adams Lodge Loyal Order of Moose

Chief—William J. Ross.

Sahada—W. Robare.

Episode II

The First Settler on the Trail

Moses Rice was the first settler on the Mohawk Trail. He came to the place which is now known as Charlemont early in the 18th Century. For years his was the westernmost house in Massachusetts.

The first settler comes over the Trail with his bundle on his back. He crosses the Green looking about as though seeking a place of shelter. He finally seats himself upon

the ground using his bundle for a head rest and falls asleep. The Pine Sprites gather about him and shelters him with pine branches. He rises and resumes his journey and the pines disappear.

Character

Moses Rice, John Rice a descendent sixth generation.

Episode III

The coming of Lieutenant Catlin and men from Deerfield to build Fort Massachusetts.

Historical Note

The story of Fort Massachusetts is one of the most important and romantic incidents in the history made along the Mohawk Trail during the 18th century. Fort Massachusetts was the westernmost of the chain of four forts built for the defense of its frontiers by the Massachusetts Bay Colony and the fact that it was given the name of the colony itself is significant of its importance. It was built for a threefold purpose; to defend the colony from the French and Indians, to warn the Dutch of New York against encroachments on the western frontier and to tell the people of the New Hampshire Grants that they must keep within bounds. It seems strange to think that so far as Boston and Eastern New England was concerned that the territory now known as Williamstown and North Adams was the western frontier. The commission in charge of the fort building sent Lieutenant Catlin with his force of carpenters and soldiers over the Hoosac mountain and into the Hoosac Valley in 1745. The episode in the pageant will depict the coming of Catlin, the visit of Dutch farmers from Hoosick to sell supplies to Catlin when those from Deerfield failed and then the turning over the command of the fort to Sergeant Hawks by Capt. Ephraim Williams, commander of the line of forts and afterward founder of Williams college.

The French, who at that time were always ready to attack their enemies, the English, having learned from the Indians of the existence of Fort Massachusetts, and of its remote and exposed position thought it an opportunity to give these colonial soldiers who were subjects of Great Britain, a taste of the contents of their firearms, and under the leadership of General de Vaudreuil they, with their Indian allies, made an attack on Fort Massachusetts in August, 1746.

The handful of soldiers in the fort made a brave defence and Sergt. John Hawks did not surrender until his small stock of ammunition was entirely exhausted. The prisoners were treated kindly during their long march to Canada. Some of them were afterwards returned while others

died there. A pathetic incident occurred after the Indians had burned the fort. Chaplain Norton asked permission of the French officers to return and place a letter upon a tree near the fort, that their friends from over the mountain might know of their fate. He was allowed to do so and the little company of captives then resumed their weary journey.

Scene I

Lieutenant Catlin and a company of men ride over the slope bringing utensils to build the fort. They locate the position and at once begin to fell trees and put into place the logs which form the side walls. While they are at work a party of Dutchmen approach in canoes to sell provisions. These are eagerly purchased by the English, whose stock of provisions is low, and they then set to work again. Captain Ephraim Williams, accompanied by Sergt. John Hawks and a company of soldiers—three women and five children—families of soldiers already in the garrison, ride over the sloping hillside. They dismount and are gladly greeted by Lieutenant Catlin and his small company of soldiers. All but the guards enter the fort.

Interlude

The little Creatures of the Swamp

Historical Note

Fort Massachusetts was built in the midst of swamp and at night the fort was doubtless surrounded by the myriads of little creatures that make their home in swampy places. The dragon fly, the firefly, the bull frogs, and the moths and luna moths, etc.

Luna Moths enter, followed by Dragon Flies and Fire Flies, while the Bull Frogs croak and jump about.

Scene II

Indians are seen creeping through the bushes on the opposite side of the Green. French Soldiers follow them stealthily. Scout comes running from the hill to arouse the people in the fort. The French and Indians attack the fort. General DeVaudruil is wounded—he sends out a flag of truce. His interpreter intervenes Sargeant Hawks

and the Colonials agree to surrender. The captains are brought out of the Fort and cross the Pageant Green. The Indians burn the Fort. Chaplain Norton requests permission to place letter a upon a tree near the burning fort. Permission is granted and while the chaplain is gazing sadly at the ruins the Spirit of the Pines advances and pointing upward encourages and comforts him. Chorus sing "I will Lift up Mine Eyes unto the Hills." The Chaplain is brought back to the company by two Indians and the band of Soldiers, Indians and Captives start upon their long journey to Canada.

Characters

Colonial Soldiers

Capt. Ephraim Williams	Prof. Lewis Perry
Sergt. John Hawks	Sanborn G. Tenney, Esq.
Chaplain Norton	Rev. Geo. Mayo Gerrish
Lieut. John Catlin	Mr. R. A. L. Watson

Soldiers in Fort Massachusetts

Arthur W. Peel, *scout*; Harry Blythe, *scout*; Dr. C. W. Wright (descendant) William Hawks (descendant); F. E. Busby; W. H. Sperry; H. E. Wetherbee; Geo. B. Waterman; Junius B. Temple; Claude Pike; Frank Pike; Harold Wood; Daniel Demond; Harold Woodruff; A. J. Hurd; Edward T. Barlow; Donald Walker; N. B. Flood; Frederick Mather (descendant); E. T. Holmes, Jr.

French Officers

Gen. Rigaud de Vaudreuil	Frederick W. Reed
Lieut. La Corne	Capt. J. Tracey Potter
Lieut. Dumuy	Edward S. Wilkinson
Monsieur Doty	Dr. A. L. Bossi
French Sub-Officer	Henry W. Tinker
Standard-Bearer	Ashley Flood

French Regulars and Scouts

Robt. Bon Durant; Burton A. Miller; Fred H. Reagan; H. H. Tower; Lewis J. Franchere; James Barton; Daniel Barton; Leon Blanchard; Leslie Mason; Charles Woods; Arthur Langworthy; James D. Williams; Herbert Gadsby; Frank E. Harriman; Whitman Richmond; Chas. K.

Millard; assisted by a detachment from Co. M. 2nd Regiment Infantry M. V. M. of Adams.

Characters

Mrs. Mary Smead	Mrs. Bertha Carr, descendant of Moses Scott. Miss Elizabeth L. Tyler, alternate.
Mrs. Rebecca Perry	Miss Grace Perry
Mrs. Merriam Scott	Miss Ruth Fuller, descendant of Moses Scott.
Elihu Smead	Bernard Busfield
Simon Smead	Daniel Potter
Mary Smead	Dorothy Briggs
Ebenezer Scott	John Higley
Moses Scott, Jr.	Winfield Fuller, descendant of Moses Scott.

Dutch Farmers from Hoosick

Dr. F. D. Stafford	Dr. A. K. Boom
Dr. M. M. Brown	Dr. Lyman A. Jones
A. M. Robinson	C. Q. Richmond
Maurice C. Viele	Amos Mott

Indians

Members of the North Adams Loyal Order of Moose

Interlude

The Little Creatures of the Swamp

Moths

Norma Rosasco	Mary Berkson	Dorcthy Baldwin
Rebecca Hyde	Lois Whitaker	Gertrude Stein

Luna Moths

Doris Greer	Mildred Benzie	Maude Woodruff
Mabel Floyd	Marcia Orr	Mary Carley

Fire Flies

Sara Krouss	Susan Haskins	Charlotte Grenier
Dorothy Turner	Ruth Cook	Dorothy Hurd
Ruth Hiser	Ellen Scully	Gladys McIntyre

Old Greylock

The Mountain Church

The Broad Highway

The Western Valley from the Upper Turn—S

VING THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY OF NORTH ADAMS

As You round the Halfway Turn

Dragon Flies

Herbert Orr Vincent Kenyon Glendore Dowlin
Francis Toolan Jason Kerson

Frogs

James Bushnell Robert Pollard Francis Grenier
Kirk Dickie Claude Bateman

Episode IV

"Coming of the Early Settlers"

Historical Note

Settlers began to arrive in East Hoosac, now Adams and North Adams, just before the time of the Revolution. Most of them came from Connecticut and Rhode Island. They were of good stock, hardy and full of courage. They came with their household goods, their spinning wheels and their farming utensils prepared to make the best of their home in the wilderness. This section was at that time a pine forest.

The Settlers are seen through the trees following the winding pathway along the edge of the water, some on horseback, some in ox carts. They cross the pageant green and stop as though they had reached the end of their journey. They kneel in prayer and then go off through the trees as though to begin to build their homes.

Early Settlers

Mrs. L. M. Barnes
Mrs. Jennie P. Goodrich
Mrs. Amelia P. Humphrey
Mrs. Blanche Ripley
Mrs. Frances C. Sherry
Miss Elizabeth Tyler
Miss Margaret Barber
Miss Elisabeth Harrison
Miss Marion Ketchum
Miss Mary Richmond
Miss Eleanor Spruill
Miss Bettie Whitaker

Miss Julia Bowen
Frank Bond
M. Brownell Bates
Arthur Cady
Alanson Cady
Charles Darling
Henry Darby
Ashley Flood
W. A. Gallup
Master Albert Gallup
William T. Gardner
Lyman C Goodrich
Charles Howland
James Hardman
Walter Penniman
Shelley Potter
Master Fred Potter
Master Ralph Potter
Carroll Pratt
Frank H Pratt
John A Rice
Edward Richardson
A. W. Smith
Master Bryce Spruill
Jackson Temple
Edward Veazie
Carroll Wilbur
A. J. Witherell
Ezra Whitaker
Willard Whitaker
Dr. C. W. Wright
A. W. Wilmarth

Episode V

The Coming of the Quakers

A.—The Arrival of the Quakers in East Hoosac.

B.—A Quaker Wedding.

A—The Coming of the Quakers

Historical Note

Among the early settlers from Rhode Island came many of Quaker descent. These settled in what was called the South Village, now Adams. They were as a whole, because of their religion, opposed to the Revolution; but several of them became so imbued with the spirit of patriotism that in spite of the remonstrances of the older Quakers they responded to the call from Bennington and went with others to take part in this great battle.

It is said that an English officer fell in love with a Quakeress of East Hoosac and asked her father for her hand. The old gentleman shook his head and replied: "If thee will give up thy fighting, thy sword and thy sinful coat of scarlet, and become a good Quaker gentleman, thee may have my daughter, Sir, for she loves thee." The officer did give up his commission and married the young woman, himself adopting the Quaker garb.

A British officer on horseback accompanied by an orderly crosses the pageant green near the meeting house and alights looking off into the woods as though expecting some one. A young Quaker girl comes into view walking slowly through the trees stopping to pick flowers. As she advances toward the Englishman he greets her and they seat themselves while the orderly retires with the horses. As the young couple converse the Quaker people come into view over the hill on their way to meeting. They look askance at the young people who seem oblivious of their presence and pass into the meeting house. In the last group are the father and mother of the bride. They stop a moment near the young couple looking sadly at them. As the officer becomes aware that they are there, he rises and approaches them leading the young woman by the hand.

Officer—"Friend Bowerman, may I have thy daughter for my wife? I love her, sir, and will guard and protect her with my life. Do not, I pray thee, say me nay. My

happiness and hers depends upon thy decision." (Both kneel).

Friend Bowerman—"Rise from thy knees, Friend, kneel only to thy God. Thee may have my daughter, Sir, on one condition, Thee must give up thy fighting, thy sword and thy sinful coat of scarlet and become a good Quaker gentleman. Think well on this good friend before making thy decision."

Friend Bowerman goes toward the meeting house and the mother leading the daughter follows.

The English officer seats himself as though trying to decide what to do. Cupid enters through the bushes with his little bow and dances about him. The Spirit of War rides through and the officer jumps to his feet and runs toward his horse. He leads it forward as though about to mount when Cupid again draws his bow and the officer returns to his seat. The Quakers enter from the church and gather in groups shaking hands. Friend Bowerman and his wife and daughter approach the Englishman who goes to meet them. Cupid hides in the bushes.

Officer—"Friend Bowerman I have made my decision. I lay my sword, my scarlet coat and my commission at the feet of thy daughter whom I ask to be my beloved wife."

Friend Bowerman—(turning to his wife)—"What sayest thou, Rachel? "

Rachel nods in acquiesence.

Friend Bowerman—"Thee may have her friend, for she loves thee."

The company gather about the couple and the wedding ceremony is performed. The orderly leads out the officer's horse and the bride and groom mount and ride away as the Quakers return to their homes and cupid dances gleefully about.

Characters

Friend Bowerman	A. J. Witherell
Rachel Bowerman (his wife)	Mrs. A. J. Witherell

Dorothy Bowerman (his daughter)	Miss Ruth Safford
English Officer in love with Dorothy	Samuel W. Eager
Orderly	Wallace Brown, Jr.

British Soldiers-Roy Babcock, Fred Greenwood, Geo. Williams

Quakers

Descendants	*Ancestors*
	Descendents of
Mrs. Susan A. Radley	Hannah Anthony Hoxie
Albert Anthony	David Anthony
Mrs. Albert Anthony	
Wallace Anthony	Job Anthony
Mrs. Wallace Anthony	
Harry Anthony	Isaac Kelley
Ralph Anthony	Adam Harkness
Mrs. Richard Briggs	Humphrey Anthony
Miss Julia Bowen	Benjamin Slocum
Miss Esther Brown	Ann Wilmarth Howland
Walter Brown	Ann Wilmarth Howland
Mrs. William Blythe	Hannah Smith Fiske
William Blythe	
Mrs. Arthur Chippendale	Elsie Aldrich Barnes
Miss Lydia Haworth	Abigail Power Hathaway
Dr. J. R. Hobbie	
Master Arthur Hathaway	Zaccheus Hathaway, Sr.
Miss Harriet Hathaway	Eleanor Upton Hathaway
Miss Helen Hathaway	Hannah Kelly Power
Doris Hathaway	Elizabeth Wescott Power
Ruth Hathaway	Judith Kelly
Elizabeth Jenks	Hannah Smith Fiske
William Nelson	Humphrey Anthony, Sr.
Miss Potter	Cyrus Potter
Master Potter	Cyrus Potter
Whitman Richmond	Stephen Brayton
Edward A. Richardson	
Miss Sarah Wells	Rufus Phillip
Mr. A. J. Witherell	James Potter
Mrs. A. J. Witherell	Elizabeth Hathaway Howland
Mr. Ezra Whitaker	Ezra Whitaker
Mrs. Ezra Whitaker	
Miss Betty Whitaker	Ezra Whitaker
Mrs. Arthur Safford	Joshua Lapham
Mr. Arthur Safford	

Miss Ruth Safford	Joshua Lapham
Mrs. Delbert Sturtevant	Hannah Harkness Anthony
Mr. Delbert Sturtevant	
Daniel Upton	Isaac Upton Sr.
Irene Upton	Ann Sherman Upton
Miss Bertha Anthony	Hannah Harkenss Anthony
Miss Millie Anthony	David Anthony
Mrs. C. Q. Richmond	Mary Potter Brayton
Mr. W. E. Stoddard	Edward Allen
Miss Helen V. Stoddard	Ann Coleman
Mr. Lemoyne Allen	
Mrs. Lemoyne Allen	——— Dillingham
Mrs. R. L. Watson	
Mrs. A. M. Steckel	David Lapham

Episode VI

The Revolution—The Call to Bennington.

Historical Note

Hearing of the approach of Burgoyne toward Bennington General Stark sent mounted couriers through the Hoosac Valley the Berkshire towns and over the Mohawk Trail to Charlemont, and Deerfield to call the Patriot forces together and in response to this call Minute Men gathered from all these towns and marched to Bennington. Capt. Joab Stafford came with a company of Minute Men from Stafford's Hill. Parson Allen led his patriotic congregation from Pittsfield, himself riding in a chaise all the way. The East Hoosac and Charlemont men joining them at Williamstown. The women of Williamstown held a prayer meeting during the battle and baked loaves of bread in the big oven of the Smedley House; Mrs. Smedley sending her son a lad of sixteen with the bread in an ox cart to the men on the battle field.

Scene—Williamstown.

Two couriers pass over the green on horseback—one riding over the trail and the other disappearing through the trees at the left. A trumpet call is heard and the women come running out on the green as men carrying muskets appear from different directions. The drums roll and the men line up in order as their names are called and march off to the right. The Cheshire men enter and march across the green followed by Parson Allen and the men from Pittsfield. Charlemont patriots come riding and tying down the hill

at the back of the Green. They, too, cross the Green and disappear. The women weep and cling to each other. The Spirit of the Pines approaches them and points upward. The women kneel and the Pageant chorus sings an old time hymn. The women rise and Mrs. Smedley comes out of the house with a wooden tray on which are large loaves of bread. John Smedley drives up in the ox team, and other women come forward with loaves of bread. The ox team is driven off as the women wave a farewell and retire to their homes.

Characters

Revolutionary Soldiers

Williamstown and East Hoosac Soldiers Members of the Order of Moose

Charlemont Patriots from the town of Charlemont

Horace Warfield	Will Bushnell	Allen Power
Philip James	Harvey Hawkes	W. H. Booth
Walter Ford	C. R. P. Newton	Harvey James
Wm. T. Turner	John Rice	Albert Booth

Capt. Sylanus Kice, W. A. Woodward

Cheshire Patriots from the town of Cheshire

F. Lamb	F. Wells	Z. Miller
W. Tenney	W. Wheelock	R. Parmer
J. Hisler	H. Farnam	Ralph Miller
E. Cheesbro	F. Peebles	A. Ingalls
J. Place	C. Wood	W. Wheelock
George Northrop	G Haskins	E. Bowen
G. Foster	Forrester Clark—Drummer	
R. Chase	Capt. Joab Stafford (afterward Colonel) Jabes Jenckes	

Interlude

The Protest of the Pines

The Pine Tree Sprites come at the call of the Spirit of the Pines. They bow and bend as though swayed by the wind and then stand in groups as lumbermen come through the trees. Pine Tree Sprites advance toward them as they swing their axes. The Pine Sprites moan and grieve; but the lumbermen go on with their work ruthlessly chopping down the small pine trees. As they leave the Green the

Pine Tree Sprites seat themselves upon the stumps moaning and grieving.

The Lament of the Pines

Pine trees, pine trees, do ye grieve?
Yea we grieve—
Mourners are we
That ye slew
Our loved ones
Whereso'er they grew
Pine trees, pine trees, do ye grieve?
Yea we grieve—
Ages old were we
Deep in earth our roots were sunk
Stretched our tops toward heaven's sun
All about our shade we threw
But with ruthless hands ye slew.
Pine trees, pine trees, do ye grieve?
Yea, we grieve
For here and there
Like some poor sentinel alone
The Winter Winds beat upon us
And the summer suns scorch us—
When once in serried ranks
We stood strong and bold—
Yea, we grieve—
Grievest thou not?

Pines Sprites

Helen Doherty	Margaret Doherty	Helen Tyrell
Mary Curran	Connors	Catherine Armstrong
Katherine Toolan	Isabel Lonergan	Mary Plunkett
Catherine Mulcare	Elizabeth Mulcare	Jane Donica
Louise Cummings	Anna Molloy	M Meerworth
M. Henchy	Mary Fallon	Margaret Fallon
A. McSheen	B. Secor	Gertrude Ryan
Margaret Ryan	Molly Malloy	Mabel Curran
C. Hamer	D. Whelpley	E. Lally
F. Fox	Delia Boland	

Episode VII

The Slab City

(a) The Removal of the Stumps

Historical Note

North Adams was at the time of the Revolution a pine forest. Some clearing had been done; trees felled etc. and two or three saw mills built. The stumps had been left in the ground, however, and as the town grew in size it was found necessary to remove the stumps, as the main thoroughfare, now Main Street, was not passable with teams. Two different gatherings of the townspeople were held to remove the stumps. One occasion being that of the decision to move a meeting house which had been built but left unfinished as it was found to be on the wrong part of the town. At the suggestion of Jere Colgrove, who was Road Commissioner at that time, it was decided to call together the men of the town and to have a Bee to remove the stumps, the women to furnish the refreshments.

Josiah Holbrook, who was noted for his size and strength, assisted Colgrove in handling the men and in moving the Meeting House.

Holbrook had fought at Bennington and also was a leader in what was known as Shay's Rebellion. The government had sent soldiers to arrest him for refusing to give up his arms and accoutrements;but Holbrook because of his great strength and his reputation as a marksman had so intimidated them that they had twice withdrawn without having arrested him. He was, however, afterward persuaded to give up his arms and become a peaceful citizen.

Jere Colgrove, Josiah Holbrook and Elder Oliver Parker and Townsmen come on to the green discussing the matter of removing the stumps that the meeting house may be moved.

Elder—Do you really think, Colgrove, the Meeting House can be moved?

Colgrove—It can, Deacon, and it should be done. Jere Colgrove has not been Road Commissioner for this frontier town all these years to be stumped by a little thing like that.

Townsman (a scotchman)—An' thot's a joke, d'ye see? for the stumps have got to come out before the Meetin' House can be moved—it's a joke!—a wee bit of a joke, d'ye see?

All laugh heartily

Holbrook—I say the job can be done, and now's the time to do it. A man that's fought at Bennington and rebelled

A Portion of the Pageant Green—With Hoosac Mountain in the Background

The First Settlers in the Hoosac Valley—Portrayed by Lineal Descendants

with Shay is not to be frightened at an army of stumps—let's get rid of 'em today. What do ye say, neighbors?

Townsmen—Aye, that's the thing to do.

Elder—Yes, for what's the good of a Meeting House where ye can have no meetings?

Colgrove—We will have a Bee and the women will furnish the goodies what do ye say to that good wife?

The women nod in acquiescence, and all leave the Green to prepare for the Bee. Townsmen and Farmers come on from different directions and the work of taking up the stumps begins. Oxen are driven on. In the midst of this, three soldiers ride upon the scene, and demand that Josiah Holbrook give up his arms. As the soldiers stand facing him he raises his gun and, covering them all, shouts: "This is the way I give up my musket." The soldiers mount quickly and ride off. The men gather about the luncheon which has been spread for them on the grass and then all prepare to move the Meeting House, which is lifted upon ox carts, is driven slowly across the Green, and set up on the hill. All follow it and disappear over the hill.

(**b**) *The Children going to School in the Porch of the Meeting House*

Historical Note

The First School in North Adams was held in the porch of the Meeting House. The deacons were afraid the children would disturb the furnishings of the church but were willing that the porch should be used for the school.

The children cross the green on their way to school. The teacher joins them and all enter the porch.

Characters

Jere Colgrove	Mr. H. C. Tower
Josiah Holbrook	Fred Padden
Deacon Benson	W. S. Gallup
Oliver Parkes, Jr.	Joseph Graham
D. Harrington	A. C. Harrington

Townspeople

W. S. Gallup W. H. Buzzell L. D. Marcellus

F. Montgomery
Geo. A. Hastings
H. F. Cary
Jas. Martin
Mason Barber
Harold Button

Harry Cary
N. B. Flood
Joseph Graham
Fred Padden
Harold Crippen

H. C. Tower
A. C. Harrington
John Charlesworth
J. B. Temple
Nelson McCraw

Women

Mrs. C. J. Arnold
Mrs. G. A. Hastings
Mrs. M. H. Towslee
Mrs. C. H. Goodell
Mrs. H. C. Tower
Mrs. Will Wells
Mrs. E. H. Genest
Mrs. A. C. Harrington

Mrs. W. S. Gallup
Mrs. J. B. Temple
Mrs. Stephen Kimball
Mrs. Albert Haslem
Mrs. Robert Costine
Mrs. W. E. Orton
Mrs. T. Dalton
Miss Elizabeth McGowan

Mrs. Richard Roberts
Mrs. L. D. Marcellus
Mrs. Harry Cary
Mrs. Arthur Lee
Mrs. A. J. Hurd
Mrs. E. H. Underwood
Mrs. Frank Montgomery

Children

Marion Shand
Helen Montgomery
Christine Dalton
Margaret Murray
Harriett Flood
Ralph Potter
James Scribner
Robert Wells
Everett Underwood

Grace Genest
Francis Haskins
Janett Wilcox
Doris Gallup
Margery Wehinger
Daniel Potter
Edward Scribner
Arthur Flood
Little Phillis Marcellus

Susan Pratt
Marie Sterns
Charlotte Wilcox
Ruth Bancust
Maude Woodruff
Harry Marshall
Stewart Haskins
Robert Costine, Jr.

Couriers

C. C. Haskins
Wallace Brown, Jr.

Troopers

Harry Franchere
Roy Babcock
Fred Greenwood
Geo. Williams

Episode VIII

The visit of Nathaniel Hawthorne in 1838.

Historical Note

Nathaniel Hawthorne paid a visit to North Adams in 1838 and described some of the incidents that occurred during his visit there. He speaks of meeting many remarkable characters. Hawthorne came from Pittsfield by stage coach and describes the stage driver; the newly wedded couple who made love to each other and ate gingerbread most of the way. He speaks of the landlord of the North Adams House where he stopped. He calls him Orrin S. though his name was Orrin Smith. He also speaks of the maids—Eliza and Laura—of the man who sold butternuts, and of

a one-armed soap-peddler who had a hook for a hand—the village blacksmith and the village doctor and of a child named Joe who ran about the hotel getting in everyone's way. He also talks of the Board of County Commissioners which was securing bids on the building of a road over the Hoosac Mountain. He describes two gentlemen who ride up to the hotel one in a pea green coat and one in a chintz coat; and a hand organ grinder who amused the children and young people.

Orrin S. and others come out of the hotel and seat themselves on chairs drawn up in front of the house. Market women cross the Green with baskets, farmers drive in with produce. The blacksmith entertains the crowd and the organ grinder comes over the hill followed by a group of children. The County Commissioners ride in on horseback. The Butternut Man and soap peddler sell their wares and a company of well-dressed people cross the Green. A man in a green coat and one in chintz alight from their horses at the hotel. The village doctor comes on and visits with the people.

A bugle call is heard and a large stage coach comes clattering across the Green. Hawthorne is seated on the top with the driver. The crowd watch the arrivals.
A stout woman whom Orrin S assists to alight has some trouble in getting through the door and a newly wedded couple are welcomed by their friends. The stage coach drives off and Hawthorne seats himself at the table and is waited upon by Laura, the maid. Little Joe tumbles over his feet. The Butternut Man, Blacksmith and the Soap Peddler group about him, while Orrin S. entertains him with stories about the people, and the County Commissioners on the other side of the Green ask for bids upon the building of the road. The stage coach again drives up. People enter it and it is driven off. All enter the hotel or cross the Green to the trees and Hawthorne is left alone.

Characters

Nathaniel Hawthorne	Mr. Stewart Carter
Stage Driver	Mr. Floyd Pattison

Newly wedded couple	Mr. Clyde Carley Mrs. Amy Roberts
Stout Lady	Mrs. H. H. Gadsby
College Boys	Mr. Parker Mr. Paul Padden Mr. Jayne
Young Lady	Mrs. Shelley Potter
Landlord (Orrin S.)	Mr. Clarence Gallup
Old Butternut Man	Mr. Octavio Bolivar
Maids—Eliza and Laura	Miss Ella Spencer Miss Florence Robinson
Peddler	Mr. Harold Eldridge
Englishman	Mr. Basil Swaffield
Man in pea-green coat	Mr. Daniel Eldridge
Man in chintz frock coat	Mr. J. L. Malcolm
Blacksmith	Mr. Charles D. Spear
Traveling Doctor	Dr. H. J. Millard
Man with a hook for a hand	Mr. J. J. Wehinger

County Commissioners and Townsmen

Mr. R. W. Guss — Mr. William Johnson — Mr. William P. McCraw
Mr. Benjamin Cook — Mr. Sherman McVeigh — Mr. L. A. Wehinger

Bidders on Building Road over Hoosac Mountain

Mr. Russell L. Scriven — Mr. Charles W. Spinney — Mr. A. R. Ensign
Mr. Harvey White — Mr. William Geddes — Mr. G. Arthur Milliman

Hostlers

William Curran — William Tower

Farmers

Byron Briggs — Arthur Gleason — Fay Sprague — Herbert Johnson

Housewives

Mrs. J. C. Goodrich — Mrs. Wilson C. Ellis — Mrs. D. B. Anderson
Mrs. C. H. Williams — Miss Jane Jarvis — Miss Marion Ketchum
Mrs. Harry Wells — Mrs. Sara Ingalls

Townspeople

Mrs. H. W. Clark — Mrs. R. L. Chase — Mrs. C. Q. Richmond
Mrs. Geo. Gerrish — Miss Mary Cady — Mrs. Herbert Wetherbee
Miss Olive Lewis — Miss Alice Mott — Miss Ethel Howard

Miss Myrtis Everly
Miss Laura Mack
Gordon Phelps
Arthur Harriman
Raymond Hastings

Miss Celia Armstrong
Miss Julia Plumb
Alfred Brown
Maurice Casey
William Lonergan
Richard Brown

Miss Gertrude Bernard
Miss Faustine Thomas
Wellwood Hastings
Forrest Dowlin
Edward Meekins

Townschildren

Janet Laurie
Helen Wilcox
Doris Eldridge
King Crofton
Donald Hewat
John Higley

Harriet Hawks
Genevieve Bossi
Helen Jones
Richard Smith
Stephen Millard
John Lonergan

Dorothy Simmons
Eleanor Spruill
Helen Willard
Ralph Potter
Burton Bossi
Edward Reed

Spirit of Romance

Miss Zaida White

The Spirit of Fancy

Edith Bancroft
Dorothy Bousfield
Dorothy Hutchins
Anna McIntyre
Gertrude Pratt
Janet Rooney

May Bossi
Katherine Gallup
Alice Jones
Irene Northrup
Mary Richmond
Ruby Whelpley

Ida Bossi
Katherine Gerrish
Helena Lewis
Jennie Pollard
Ruth McMillin
Thalia Miller

Field Insects

Cyril Rosston
James Pollard
Ethan Crawford
Everett Eckert
Earnest Gartman
Valmore Bouchard

Everett Gurney
Edward Sedden
Edward Hawks
Lawrence Ashton
John Rice

Gordon Gurney
Winslow Williams
Donald Russell
Archibald Gartman
Henry Porter

Field Flowers

Margaret Mulcare
Doris Drake
Marion Bastien
Alice Burlingham
Annette O'Neil
Marian Mahoney
Viola Lamoreaux
Ruth Garratt
Grace St John

Veronica McHale
Izitta Lamoreaux
Katherine Crosier
Audrea Browne
Gertrude Kronick
Dorothy Moore
Margaret Fallon
Doris Blanchard
Doris Shartrand

Alice Oliver
Marion Warren
Doris Krum
Agnes O'Keefe
Mabel Crews
Dorothy Jones
Ruth Veazie
Esther Clum
Luella LaBombard

Harriet Timoney

Jessie McGinnis

Interlude

The Spirit of Romance

Historical Note

Hawthorne was fond of taking long walks into the country, he loved everything in nature and the spirit of fancy and romance led him into charming places. He speaks in his American Note Books of the morning walk along the mountain road—

"This morning I walked a little way along the mountain road. The shades lay long from trees and other objects.—Locust crickets and other insects were making music.—The wakeful voices of children were heard in a neighboring hollow.—The dew dampened the road and formed many colored drops in the grass.—In short the world was not weary with a long sultry day but in a fresh recruited state fit to carry it through such a day."

The Spirit of Romance comes gliding over the hill followed by the Spirit of Fancy. They dance gracefully about, twining their garlands of flowers and advancing toward Hawthorne, they form an aisle through which he passes. The Spirit of Romance leads him to a tree under which he seats himself and the crickets, locusts and daisies hop about and nod their little heads, while a group of children play at the back of the Green. The Spirit of Romance and of Fancy then glide over the hill followed by Hawthorne and the children and little wood creatures disappear.

Episode IX

A Williams College Commencement in 1838

Historical Note

"I went to Commencement at Williams College.—At a tavern were students with ribbons pink or blue fluttering from their buttonholes, these being the badges of rival societies.

"The most characteristic part of the scene was where the peddlers, gingerbread sellers, etc., were collected a few hundred yards from the meeting house."

He also speaks of the country people who arrive in wagons, buggies and barouches; and of the colored people among the crowd; and of the well-dressed ladies in silks and fine cambrics. Of a group of students he says: "They were gentlemanly young fellows with a brotherly feeling for each other; a freedom about money concerns a half boyish, half manly character, and my heart warmed to them." Mark Hopkins then a com-

paratively young man was president of the college at that time and among the guests at this, commencement were: *The Alumni*—Martin I. Townsend, Stephen J. Field, Nathan Drury and William Cullen Bryant. Ex-President Griffin was also there. It was a notable gathering that Hawthorne saw at this Williams College Commencement of 1838.

Scene I

Scene: A Green in front of the Meeting House

A crowd of students come onto the green with pink and blue ribbons fluttering from their button-holes. They sing a college song and watch the peddlers arriving and setting up their booths and wagons (all are gaily decorated). Hawthorne comes on scanning the crowd curiously and leans against a tree at the left of the green.

People drive in, in wagons, barouches and various vehicles. Several of the students greet them and assist the young ladies to alight. The wagons are driven off and the people stand about in groups or trade with the venders.

Notable people of the village enter. President Mark Hopkins and other members of the Faculty with their families.

Abe Bunter who stands near Hawthorne points out to him the various celebrities as they cross the Village Green.

The High Sheriff enters and after the village people have gone up the hill to the meeting house the college people form a procession and led by the High Sheriff follow them. The students going last. When all are off the stage Hawthorne turns and enters the chapel as the opening hymn is being sung.

Scene II

A Williams College Commencement Promenade of the Period

Pillars decorated with the college colors are brought on and placed about the green. The Master of Ceremonies arrives, followed by college students who act as ushers. The Faculty and guests take their position as the receiving party. The guests enter and the promenade begins.

The Master of Ceremonies announces a reel and all take their places. This is followed by a march and all leave the Green followed by the Faculty and distinguished guests.

Order of procession

Characters

High Sheriff Mr. John Nicholson, *High Sheriff, Berkshire Co.*
President Mark Hopkins Frederic Hollis Howard, M. D.
Vice President Samuel Shephard, D. D.
Mr. Archer H. Barber

Trustees

Daniel Dewey	Mr. W. H. Sperry
Emerson Doris, D.D.	The Rev. Geo. Mayo Gerrish
Henry Lyman Sabin, M. D.	Harry B. Holmes, M. D.
Thomas E. Vermilye, D.D. L. L.D	Charles W. Wright, M.D.
Edwin Wells Dwight	The Rev. James Bisgrove
William Porter	Mr. A. J. Witherell
Horatio N. Brinsmade, D. D.	Mr. Francis W. Stearns
William D. Snodgrass	Mr. E. S. Wilkinson
John Milton	Lyman A. Jones, M. D.
Richard Townley Hanes	The Rev. J. Foster Wilcox

Professors

Albert Hopkins, L. L. D. (astronomy)	Prof. Samuel Clarke
Ebenezer Kellogg (ancient languages)	Prof. George Howes
Joseph Alden, D. D. (history)	Mr. Mortimer W. Thomas
Ebenezer Emmons, M. D. Nat. History	Mr. Isaac F. Hall
Edward Lasell, (chemistry)	Mr. John McGrory

Tutors

John Tatlock	The Rev. Marshall Mott*
Robert Crawford	J. W. Crawford, M. D.**
Nathaniel Griffen	Mr. Sturtevant
Joseph White, L. L. D.	Mr. R. A. Lyall Watson***
Ebenezer Kellog, Libarian	Mr. John Lowe

*Representing the Uncle of the Founder of the Episcopal Church in North Adams.
**Representing the Pastor of the First Congregational Church from 1814 to 1855.
***Representing the Secretary of Williams College from 1868 to 1888.

The Spirit of Romance

A Group of Quakers—All of Quaker Descent

Persons of Note attending Commencement

Nathaniel Hawthorne — Mr. Stewart Carter
William Cullen Bryant (25th anniversary) — Mr. James Hardman
Ex. President Griffen — Mr. Caldwell W. Plunkett
John W. Yoemans D. D. — The Rev. Theodore T. Busfield, D. D. *
Stephen J. Field — Judge C. T. Phelps
Martin I. Townsend — Mr. W. H. Pritchard
Henry Martin Field — Mr. E. E. Byam
Nathan and Mrs Drury
H. H. Gadsby, Ph. D. and Mrs. Geo. Miller

The Class of 1838

This class numbered twenty-three members.

The representation is students from the college, and is in charge of the College Dramatic Society—Cap and Bells.

Ladies of the Faculty

Mrs. Frederic Hollis Howard** — Mrs. Samuel E. Clarke
Mrs. George E. Howes — Miss Grace Perry
Miss Ruth Sabin — Mrs. Marshall Mott
Mrs. R. A. L. Watson

Wives of Trustees

Mrs. Holmes — Mrs. Wright — Mrs. Stearns — Mrs. Witherell

Village Doctor

F. D. Stafford, M. D.

Musicians

Mr. W. E. Penniman — Mr. Garret P. Fitch — Mr. John Waterhouse
Mr. John Bond — Mr. Edward Richardson — Mr. Arthur Cady
Mr. Joseph Reed — Mr. Maurice Viele

Peddlars

Mr. Harry Pratt — Mr. Newton C. Bond — Mr. Andrew Cleghorn
Mr. Hugh Drysdale — Miss Carrie Read — Miss May Moore

Abe Bunter — Mr. Jack Merritt
Bill Pratt — Mr. John Hillard

*Representing the first Clergymen of the First Congregational Church.
**As Mrs. Mark Hopkins wearing an entire costume from Mrs. Hopkins trousseau.

Colored People

Henrietta Eaton	Mrs. Hoover	Mosella Bragg
Lillian Jenkins	May Aisia	Viola Jarret

People Attending Commencement and Promenade Concert

Master of Ceremonies—Mr. Robert A. Lyall Watson

Mrs. E. F. Jenks	Miss Ruth Safford	Miss Florence Boom
Miss Frances Waters	Miss Ina Lockwood	Miss Dora Barber
Mrs. William Blythe	Miss M. C. Barber	Miss Eliz. Chippendale
Mr. William Blythe	Miss Rachel Penniman	Miss Marion Wright
Mrs. W. E. Penniman	Miss Elsie Miller	Mrs. H. P. Drysdale
Miss Mary Wilbur	Mrs. Geo. H. Thompson	Miss Mary Conners
Mrs. Garrett P. Fitch	Mrs. W. B. Parmele	Mrs. Harry Marshall
Miss Anita Brooks	Miss Clara Savage	Miss Frances Hunter
Miss Margaret Boyd	Miss Jane Bond	Miss Amy Andrews
Miss Charlotte Darling	Miss Freeman	Miss Grundy
Miss M. D. Morton	Mr. Jasper Meekins	Mr. Harry Blythe
Mr. Leo Brothers	Mr. James Hunter	Mr. Donald Walker
Mr. C. Q. Richmond	Mr. Frank Bond	Mr. George Brayton
Mr. Daniel Demond	Mr. Bon Durant	Mr. Francis Boyer
Mr. Charles Hyland	Master Amos Mott	Mr. William Burns
R. J. Carpenter M. D.	Mr. Condit Dibble	Mr. Stetson
Mr. John Kellas	Mr. J. W. Lawrence	Mr. Kennedy
Mr. Jordan	Mr. Russell	Mr. B. N Smith
Mr. Morgan	Mr. Rudnick	Mr. Beach
Mr. Evans	Mr. Payne	Miss D Bookman
Mr. Earle	Mrs. D. Allen Russell	Miss Elizabeth Clarke
Miss Ruth Spooner	Miss Marion Russell	Miss Jennie Whitney
Miss Marjory Howes	Miss Lawes	Miss Marion Smith
Mrs. Newton Bond	Miss Margaret Smith	Miss Ruth Hall
Miss Susie Pratt	Miss Katherine Hall	Miss Nestor Smith
Miss Katherine Davis	Miss Susie Cleghorn	Miss Marion Chase
Miss Doris Canedy	Miss Doris Gould	Miss Margaret Sherman
Miss Elizabeth Haslam	Miss Dorothy Doris	Miss Margaret Tyrrell
Miss Margaret Hewat	Miss Emma Nary	Mrs. Stewart Carter
Miss Helen Tyrrell	Mrs. C. Q Richmond	Miss Elizabeth Botsford
Mrs. W H. Pritchard	Mrs. Chas. Cole	Mrs. Harold Osborne
Mrs. Harrison White	Mrs. Mabel Temple	Mrs. Delos Canedy
Mrs. Park Canedy	Mrs. H. J. Hewat	Mrs. F. Montgomery
Mrs. Robinson	Mrs. E. Whitaker	Mr. H. J. Hewat
Mr. Harold Osborne	Mr. Park Canedy	Mr. E. Whitaker
Dr Delos Canedy	Mr. Robinson	Mr. Floyd Pattison
Dr. F. Montgomery	Mr. W. W. Richmond	Mr. Kohn
Mr. Choate	Mr. Hutchinson	Mr. Battenburg

Mr. Williams	Mr. Porter	Mr. Dennis O'Brien
Mr. MacMahon	Mr. O'Halleran	Mr. James C. Deely
Mr. Frank Marco	Mr. James Fletcher	Mr. P. S. Sayles
Mr. H. R. Horton	Mr. C. Foster	Mr. D. C. Jones
Mr. J. A. Landford	Mr. J. S. Rogers	Mr. C. A. Newell
Mr. Henry Lester	Mr. J. P. Rogers	Mr. C. M. Holt
Mr. Crawford	Mr. E. H. Moulton	Mr. Hinkle
Mr. Hamilton	Raymond Prindle	Miss Grace Jerome
Mr. Noyes	Miss Isabel Costine	Miss E. Dyson
Miss Ruth Franchere	Miss Helen Rice	Mrs. Frederick Moore
Miss Alice Mott	Mrs. J. Foster Wilcox	Miss Hathaway

Children

Miss Betty Whitaker	Miss Lois Whitaker	Miss Sarah Canedy
Miss Carolyn Russell	Miss Dorothy Barber	Miss Judith Hewat
Miss Lida Plunkett	Miss Mary Bond	Master Billy Plunkett

Interlude

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL

The Victory of Light over Darkness

Characters

Light	Miss Elsa M. Eager
Darkness	Mr. David Mullaney

Episode X

The visit of Governor Andrew to North Adams in 1863.

Historical Note

Governor Andrew came to North Adams in 1863 to inspect the Hoosac Tunnel work upon which had been suspended because of lack of funds. He brought with him his staff and several ladies. The people of North Adams gave him a great ovation and upon his return to Boston, appropriations were made and work upon the tunnel resumed.

The people of the town come out upon the Green to welcome Governor Andrew. All are in gala attire. News boys mingle with the crowd calling out the news and miners stand in groups. The Governor, his aides and the ladies who accompany them ride on, escorted by a troop of horsemen; while children scatter flowers in their pathway. The Governor holds a reception and makes an address. After which he re-enters the carriage and is driven off followed by his escort and the citizens of the town.

Characters

Governor Andrew — James F. Foley
Aids — James Meehan and James Smith
Leader of the mounted escort — Burr J. Boland

People at the Reception

Mrs. William Lonergan
Mr. James H. Haggerty
Miss K. Coughlin
Miss Mabel Curran
Mr. John McGrory
Miss Helen Tyrell
Mr. John Lilly
Dr. William Lally
Mr. Raymond Malloy
Mr. Paul Cummings
Miss Frances McHale
Miss Katherine Craven
Miss Dorothy Welch
Miss Anna Henchey
Mrs. Owen Welch
Miss Mary Ryan
Miss Marion Lonergan
Miss Mary Lally
Mr. Charles Hyland
Miss Collins
Mr. David Mullaney
Mr. Raymond Ryan
Mr. Alfred Ward
Mr. Miles Feeri
Mr. Edmond Cummings
Mr. Joseph Craven
Miss Irene Lally
Mr. May Noetzell
Mr. George Boulger
Mrs. James F. Foley
Miss Margaret Guinan
Miss Ruth Lonergan
Dr. Francis J. O'Hara
Miss Mary Connors
Miss Emma Nary
Dr. John Lally
Mr. Francis Cummings
Mr. James Dempsey
Francis Feeri
Miss Alice Craven
Miss Merle McCarthy
Miss Anna Fallon
Mr. James Noetzell

Episode XI

The return of troops from the Civil War—Entrance of the Grand Army

Historical Note

At the close of the Civil War, when word that the soldiers would return to their homes was received the people of the cities and towns assembled to welcome them and give them a hearty reception.

The citizens gather in groups awaiting the return of soldiers. Drums are heard in the distance and a company of soldiers march in. They break ranks and are greeted by their families and friends.

Interlude

The Grand Army of the Republic

Drums are again heard and the symbolic figure of Peace enters on horseback followed by members of the Grand Army.

Returning Troops. Company M, 2nd Regiment of Adams.

Officer in charge, Captain Tracy Potter.

Populace and Townspeople.

Same as Episode X.

Finale

1

Representatives from towns along the trail view the present, review the past and look forward to the ideal future.

The Present

The State of Massachusetts enters on horse back.

Entrance of Education represented by the State Normal School Faculty, students and Alumni.

Entrance of the citizens living along the Trail who have come from other lands. They bring as their offering that which they consider is the best gift their communities have given to the world.

England, Scotland, Wales, the Jewish Nation, France, Syria, Italy. As the different communities enter, they encircle the Green and group about the Towns along the Trail.

The Past

Trumpets are heard and all the performers of the Pageant march upon the green. As they assemble they sing.

Oh God, our help in ages past,
Our hope in years to come;
Our shelter from the stormy blast
And our eternal home.

The company of people form a large semi-circle.

The Future

The Mohawk Trail Beautiful enters, wearing the colors of the mountain flowers. They cross the Green and ascend the slope at the back. They are followed by knights on horseback, representing our ideals of the future. All the participants in the Pageant move toward the audience.

Both audience and chorus sing the Star Spangled Banner. All the participants Future, Present and Past go over the Trail at the back of the Green.

EPISODE GIVEN ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON ONLY (CHARLEMONT DAY)

The Birthday Party of Sylvanus Rice of Charlemont

When Sylvanus Rice was a very old man (nearly ninety) his friends and acquaintances from surrounding towns gave him a birthday party. His wife and he received their guests on the lawn under a big tree. Among the guests were Parson Miller, called the Shepherd of the Mountains and Mary Lyon, who was the pioneer in the movement for the higher education of women. Sylvanus Rice was the son of Moses Rice, first settler on the Mohawk Trail. He fought in the Revolution and led his townsmen over the Hoosac Mountain to assist in the Battle of Bennington.

Characters (Charlemont Townspeople)

Sylvanus Rice	William A Woodward
Esther Nims Rice	Mrs. Charles W. Hawkes
Parson Miller ("The Shepherd of the Mountain")	Merritt Churchill
Mary Lyon	Miss Helen Hawkes

Guests at the Birthday Party

Mr. E. C. Long	Mrs. C. R. P. Newton	Miss Currie Leyate
Horace Warfield	Miss Elizabeth Hawkes	Will Bushnell
Alta Tower	Phillip James	Harvey Hawkes
W. H. Booth	Alfred Rice	Howard Rice
Francis Avery	Walter Ford	Rev. Chas. R. P. Newton
Miss Alice Bensie	Mrs. L R. Prior	Mrs. Fred Smart
Chas. L. Haskins	Miss Bessie Leyster	Mrs. Frank Murray
Mrs. Lewis W. Sears	A. F. Booth	Mrs. Chas. Sherman

In charge of Rev. C. R. P. Newton and Mrs. L M. Sears.

ORGANIZATIONS, TOWNS AND PERSONS IN CHARGE OF THE PAGEANT EPISODES

The Spirit of the Waters

The Travel Club — *Miss Elsie Miller, Chairman*

The Fortnightly Club — *Mrs. C. J. Arnold, Chairman*
The Normal School — *Miss Skeele, Chairman*

The Indians

Members of The Order of Moose
Dr. F. D. Stafford, Chairman

The Fort Massachusetts Episode

Fort Massachusetts Chapter, D. A. R.
Mrs. C. Q. Richmond, Chairman

The First Settlers

Mrs. Jennie P. Goodrich, Chairman

The Quakers

The Society of Friends, Descendants of Adams
Miss Harriet Hathaway, Chairman

The Revolution

People of Charlemont, Williamstown, Cheshire and Pittsfield
Assisted by members of the Order of Moose
Dr. F. D. Stafford, Chairman

The Slab City

The Fortnightly Club
Mrs. C. J. Arnold, Chairman

The Spirit of the Pines

Members of the Catholic Guild
Mrs. J. E. Magenis, Chairman

Nathaniel Hawthorne's Visit to North Adams in 1838

The Monday Club

Mrs. F. F. Murdock, Chairman

A Williams College Commencement in 1838 and A Williams College Promenade of the Period

The Research Club

Mrs. R. A. L. Watson, Chairman

Assisted by Ladies of Williamstown and Members of the Williams College Faculty and Students

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The Visit of Governor Andrew to North Adams in 1863

Members of the Catholic Guild

Miss Cecelia Collins, Chairman

The Return of Union Soldiers from the Civil War

Company and Grand Army of the Republic—Sanford Post

Finale

In charge of the Woman's Club of North Adams

Mrs. Murray M. Sanford, Chairman

Assisted by English, Welsh, Scottish, Italian, Syrian and Jewish residents

Faculty and Students of the State Normal School

The Pageant will be accompanied by the Greenfield Band—Chas. Bickford, director.

Pageant Chorus in charge of J. M. Chambers

Dances and Symbolisms directed by Elsa MacLaren Eager.

Costume Director, Samuel W. Eager.

Costumes furnished by Herman Buchholz & Son, Springfield, Mass.

This program donated through the kindness of the North Adams Merchants Association.

DECORATIONS BY HARRY E. PRATT.
CUTS BY NORTH ADAMS TRANSCRIPT.
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The Spirit of the Waters

A Little Quaker Bride

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